

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 100.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2446.

## ASK DOLE TO STOP HANGING

## The Japs Petition For a Stay of Execution.

Sabura Okabe, Acting Japanese Consul, yesterday made formal application to Governor Sanford B. Dole for a stay of execution in the case of Tanbara Gisaburo sentenced to hang for murder on the day after Christmas. In the petition addressed to the Governor by the Consul on behalf of 225 Japanese residents, it is said that money has been raised for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and that it is hoped to obtain a reversal because the conviction was obtained through "the loose, incorrect and illiterate interpretation of the testimony of the Japanese witnesses" at the trial. A wireless message was sent to Governor Dole at Kohala setting out a statement of the facts very briefly but no reply has been received as yet, and it is doubtful if the message has reached the Governor. In the meantime all arrangements for the hanging of Tanbara have been completed and unless the Governor interferes, the execution will take place Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Oahu Jail yard. Marshal Hendry yesterday sent out the few tickets of admission to those who will be permitted to witness the execution. Among these, besides the government officials, and newspaper representatives, there are some ten or fifteen physicians who will attend for scientific purposes only. The Japanese consul, Rev. Mr. Motokawa and a few others are also invited, the total making about sixty.

The petition to Governor Dole was handed to Secretary Cooper yesterday, with a letter stating that a message had been sent to Kohala, giving in brief the facts set out in the petition.

The letter addressed to Governor Dole was as follows:

To Governor Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.

Sir:—I hereby present a petition signed by the Japanese, enclosed herewith, asking you for a stay of proceedings in the matter of Tanbara Gisaburo condemned to be hanged on the 26th inst., until such time as the attorney for the condemned may be able to communicate with Washington.

In behalf of Tanbara Gisaburo and of the petitioners I should feel pleased if you could give due consideration to so important and solemn a matter.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SABURA OKABE,  
Eleve-Consul.

In charge of H. I. Japanese M's Consulate General, Honolulu.

In the petition of Japanese residents to the Consul the reason for their appeal is set out in full, and there accompanies this also two affidavits by K. Ono and C. Shiozawa setting out alleged discrepancies in the testimony of Tanbara and the interpretation by J. H. Hakko. These affidavits are the same as those filed in the United States Court during the trial of the case, in a motion to have a new interpreter appointed.

Governor Dole has not replied to the message as yet and it may be several days before communication is established with him as the message would have to be carried some distance, to Eben Low's ranch, where the Governor now is.

The following is the petition of the Japanese residents:

Honolulu, December 19th, 1902.

Sabura Okabe,

Acting Japanese Consul General at Honolulu,

Honolulu.

Sir: We the undersigned, subjects of the Emperor of Japan, being desirous of suing out for and on behalf of one Tanbara Gisaburo now incarcerated in the Oahu Jail, Territory of Hawaii, under sentence of the District of the Territory of Hawaii, of death, which said sentence is to be executed on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1902, a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for writ of error believing that full justice has not been done to the said Tanbara Gisaburo, hereby respectfully request that you petition Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, for a reprieve for the said Tanbara Gisaburo.

The facts upon which this petition is predicated are as follows:

That on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1902, the Grand Jury of the United States in the District Court of the United States found an indictment against the said Tanbara Gisaburo for the murder upon the high seas of George J. Jacobson. That thereafter said Tanbara Gisaburo was duly tried upon said indictment and found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1902, that since said sentence was not diligent search had been made by the undersigned to procure funds sufficient to sue out of the Supreme Court of the United States a writ of error, and that such funds sufficient to sue out a writ have been obtained. That unless a reprieve be obtained from the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii the sentence of the

## BISHOP GULSTAN SINKING

Last evening Bishop Gulstan began sinking and is now very low. The mission fathers feel that the Bishop's end is near at hand. The manner in which the Bishop stood the voyage from Hilo to Honolulu filled the clergy with hope that the suffering prelate had taken a new lease of life, but the Bishop's new found strength was merely artificial, born of the joy he experienced in being once more at the Mission House where for more than a decade he has resided as the head of the diocese.

But few friends were permitted to see Bishop Gulstan yesterday and the fathers tip-toed about the house, lest a grating noise disturb their superior. He was so weak that it was difficult for him to speak, but he recognized everyone who entered the sick chamber.

## COUNTY BILL IS NOW READY

The Republican Commission which has in charge the framing of a city and county bill for submission to the legislature will meet before the end of the week to consider the draft of the bill which has been drawn by United States District Attorney Breckin, bearing upon the government of counties. This bill has in many of the features of the Wyoming law, but is more generally that of the State of California, the provisions being written down so as to be applicable to the chief engineer.

The consideration of the measure, in the opinion of several of the men who have been connected with its inception, will take not more than a week, after which the draft of the measure will be submitted to the people for general discussion and consideration. There are many points in the bill which have combined to make its drafting difficult, but it is expected that when the meetings of the committee are finished there will be a comprehensive measure for the consideration of the public, and in turn for the taking up by the commission of the senate, which will discuss the bill and submit it to the upper house.

There has, as yet, been nothing done in the way of drawing up the city bill, and it is understood that nothing will be done before the consideration and approval of the county measure. In the case of the approval of Mr. Breckin's draft of the county measure, then the city bill will be drawn along the same lines, and the work will not take more than two days.

The commission of the Republican party will meet either Friday or Saturday for the purpose of commencing work on the bill, and will meet daily if possible until the measure has been finished.

## NO GALLows WORK ON CHRISTMAS DAY

"Yes, sir, chances are that Tanbara will be hanged on time on the day after Christmas. He has been sentenced to hang on that day, and we've got to carry out the sentence. We're going to have some roast pigs and other things about here on Christmas, and we don't want any gallows looming up around the prison yard or that day. It would spoil the setting for a Christmas dinner. We do not propose to have a feast at noon, and then commence work on building the scaffold, so we will have to start work on the scaffold about 1 o'clock Friday morning," said Warden Henry of the Oahu prison yesterday.

"Tanbara," he continued, "has not had as good an appetite during the past few days as he had previously, so we've had to feed him all the delicacies we can lay our hands on. He has had the best the prison affords, and of course this helped his appetite some."

Officers McDuffie and Ah On effected the arrest last night of Tam Pal, a Chinese storekeeper on Iwilei road, near King street, for selling liquors without a license. The evidence in the case is two small demijohns of Sour Mash whiskey and bottle of sam shu. Tam Pal was released on cash bail.

court will have been executed before a writ of error could be sued out.

That your petitioners believe that the conviction of said Tanbara Gisaburo is due to the loose, incorrect and illiterate interpretation of the testimony of the Japanese witnesses from English into Japanese and Japanese into English as evidenced by affidavits hereto attached and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed by Kichiro Fukuroda and 22 other Japanese residents of Honolulu.

Yesterday the cards of admission to the hanging were issued by the U. S. Marshal. They are heavily bordered in black and read as follows:

To William Henry,  
Warden, Oahu Prison, Honolulu, T. B.  
Admit Mr.

to witness the execution of  
Tanbara Gisaburo

On Friday, December 26, 1902, at 10:30

E. B. HENDRY, U. S. Marshal  
(Not Transferable.)

## THE PLANS TO WELCOME THE SILVERTOWN

## A Special Steamer Will Carry Guests to Meet the Vessel.

When the Silvertown comes to Hawaii there will be a general welcome extended, and, although the officials of the cable company will not go out to officially visit the steamer before it enters port, there will be a number of the city people who will make the trip outside in a special steamer for the purpose of extending their aloha to the cable layers.

The decision of the officials of the company was reached yesterday, when they concluded that they would find their time well occupied with the shore arrangements, and so would not go out. They would not be able to be of any assistance to the ship's people as they believe that the vessel, after dropping the sea end of the cable, will at once steam into the harbor and that they will then have plenty of time to communicate with the captain and the chief engineer.

The most necessary portion of the cargo of the ship to the local office is the shipment of instruments which will be used in the working of the wires. These are the recorders and the condensers, and the delicate instruments must be handled with such care that they could not well be transferred at sea, and consequently there is a necessity for the ship to come to the dock to land them. The unpacking of these goods will take some time, and there is the utmost care needed. This is probably the reason why they were not taken from the cable ship and sent down in the Zealandia the last trip.

The arrangements for Cable Day are progressing, and the committee will be called together, if any information comes today in the Sonoma from San Francisco, or in the Nebraska from San Francisco. The committee has prepared

the tentative program which will make the day full of interest, and the members believe they will have the very fullest attendance of the people during the ceremonies.

Superintendent of Public Works Cooper will represent Governor Dole during his absence, and will therefore not only reply for the Governor to the message of President Roosevelt, but will, as well, preside at the great meeting which it is planned to hold in commemoration of the event. The most striking feature of the entire day will be the firing of a salute of 100 guns in honor of the receipt of the first message, which will be that from the President of the United States.

The landing of the shore end of the cable at the cable house at Waikiki will be one of the most largely attended of the various events surrounding the opening of telegraphic communication, and, as the lot of the cable company is very small, there will be issued for the occasion special tickets of admission, which will serve to keep the grounds from being overcrowded and the work of the men thus hampered.

The completion of the work of laying and connecting the land cable marked yesterday. The last of the splices was made about noon, and the cable house was immediately connected with the main office in the Young building by telephone. The preliminary tests were made and found to be perfectly satisfactory, and the final tests will be made today. The cable is pronounced by those who have to do with it electrically of the very best order, and there will be no trouble through its working if the use of it made by the telephone is a criterion.

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## FATHER LIBERT CHOSEN

Father Libert, in charge of the Catholic mission at Wailuku is the first choice of the Catholic clergy of Hawaii for bishop to succeed the Bishop of Panopolis. The nominations were sent several weeks ago to the Propaganda at Rome. The election was held before the Bishop left for Hawaii on the trip which resulted in his illness. The ballots were counted by him, and the nominations of first, second and third choice forwarded by him to Rome. They are probably in the possession of the Vatican officials now, and the appointment may be expected at any time.

Should the Propaganda appoint Father Libert as Bishop Gulstan's successor, he will be assistant cum jure successoris—or with the right of succession during the present Bishop's life, and will succeed to the office.

Father Libert is a Belgian, of middle age, strong and healthy, and is imbued with progressive ideas.

## MARINERS HAD A MERRY TIME

When Honolulu Harbor No. 54 meets in social session there is bound to be fun. During the heavy rain of Sunday night a special meeting of the lodge was held and afterwards the captains and harbor men who make up the lodge assembled in the Grill for a dinner. The table was loaded with the good things of both farm and vineyard and the waterfronters toasted each other until a late hour. Captain Parker was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements to send a cablegram containing New Year's greetings to the San Francisco lodge just as soon as the cable shall be open for the transmission of messages.

There were many speeches and many of these were of a decidedly merry nature. Admiral Beckley was called upon for a speech. He said that he had done all of his speechmaking during the campaign. He had selected his man. It was through his work that Prince Cupid was now delegate. He had finished the speechmaking business when he succeeded in electing the Prince but wished to say that Honolulu Harbor No. 54 was making good progress and hoped that it would make even better progress in the future.

Captain Parker occupied the head of the table. He rolled out a continual round of fun. He called upon Captain Clarke for a speech but the Captain declined modestly on the ground that he was "taking care of his complexion." Captain Olson, "the saviour of steamers and lives," made a modest little speech. Captain Simerson of the Mauna Loa was called upon to make a speech, Captain Parker referring to his vessel as the "greyhound of the Islands." Then there was a hot round of comments on the capabilities of the two rival vessels, the Kinau and the Mauna Loa but this was settled by Captain Clarke declaring that Captain Simerson had things on his vessel down so fine that he could run her on hot air and water.

Captain Parker told of an adventurous automobile ride he had taken from Waikiki to Honolulu. Without the services of a pilot he declared that he had taken his craft safely into Honolulu and did not give it into the hands of a professional auto driver until he reached King street.

Captain Seale related some of the stories of storm and disaster that he had been mixed up in during the long and tedious voyages of the sugar liner J. A. Cummings from Walimana to Honolulu. His mate also made a speech.

The health of the two presidents of the Inter Island Steamship companies was proposed and duly drunk.

The waterfronters had hard luck although they had a fair attendance. Many of their members were out of the city and others were probably kept away from the meeting because of the heavy rain, but it is safe to say that the Grill will not be able to hold the crowd that would assemble were the harbor men to send out notices for another feed around "George's" festive tables.

Polo at Hilo.

One of the things that will be considered at the meeting of the Oahu Polo Club this evening will be the proposal of the Hilo people to appropriate \$100 for the purpose of meeting the expense of a visiting polo team. The local players have their horses out at this season, but it is probable that there may be found a four willing to make the trip and give for the Hilo people an exhibition of the game during their week of festivity. The Hilo people have requested that the hand be sent to them during the races, and it is understood that in the event of the Hilo celebration being brought off on Saturday of the present week, there will be no trouble about the going of the horses.

Mrs. Berger states that the appeal for aid for the Kona Orphanage, which was made through the Advertiser, had a generous response. There were received nine boxes and two parcels of gifts, one pair of candy and \$6 in cash. The freight was loaded free to the wharf by Lovers & Cooke and the Mauna Loa gave it a free trip to its destination. The donations included toys, clothing, books, pictures, games and fruit.

## WANT LOTS FRONTING ON ESPLANADE

## Bishop Estate Is Ready to Make Exchange.

Proposals have been made by the trustees of the Bishop estate to the government for the exchange of lands for the plot at the corner of Bishop and King streets, which is wanted for the postoffice site, and if Governor Dole agrees to the plan which has been suggested, the deeds for the land will pass at once. Messages have been sent to the Governor, who is now at the ranch of Eben Low, and an answer is expected at once which will authorize the acceptance of the proposition.

While the details of the proposal are not made public, it is understood that the Bishop estate trustees will exchange their holding for a plot of ground on the Esplanade, which will not in any way interfere with the carrying out of the further plans of the committee for the making of ample provision for the custom house and a suitable park about that site. This would indicate that the Bishop estate would take lands which front on Allen street, the leases being short time ones, which might as well be terminated by the government offering others in their place.

Commissioner Eustis is ready to leave for the mainland when the negotiations reach such a stage as to indicate that their termination will be favorable to the settlement along the lines which have been marked out as agreeable to the people. An effort was made to arrange for his departure today in the Sonoma, but he concluded to stay and see it out.

Had it been possible for him to go, it was felt there would have been a better chance for carrying out the plan of the committee and the urging of action upon a bill to provide for the erection of the buildings this session. However, he will forward a report, and carry on all the papers with him in the Koreas.

While this

# FREEDOM FOR WRIGHT

## Gear Says What Hawaiian Sugar Co. Escapes the Tax.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Walter A. Wright, former deputy tax assessor for Kauai, appeared yesterday afternoon before Judge Gear in an effort to secure his release upon a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Gear will render a decision on Monday morning, though he said several times during the course of the argument that the commitment was irregular and the impression prevails that he will follow out his usual course, and order the release of Wright, or failing that, cut his bail bond very materially. If Wright is released he will be immediately rearrested and taken to Kauai for imprisonment or recommitment to Oahu Prison.

The return made by Jailer Henry to the writ of habeas corpus sets out that Wright is held under a mittimus, a copy of which is attached. He further alleges:

"That said Oahu prison is used in part as the prison where persons convicted of crime are imprisoned, and is also used as a jail where persons charged with crime and awaiting trial are detained pending their said trial; that said persons so held to answer are detained separate and apart from those persons who have been convicted of crime; and that the said Walter A. Wright is and has been held and detained separate and apart from all persons who are confined in said prison upon conviction of crime."

"That on the Island of Kauai there is no jail or prison wherein a committed prisoner can be confined as safely and with as much comfort to himself as in Oahu jail or prison, and that the said Walter A. Wright was committed to the next term of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, to be held on the first Wednesday of March of the year 1903, and as such commitment involved several months' confinement, due regard for the safe-keeping of said Wright and for his own comfort necessitated his confinement in Oahu prison as aforesaid."

Assistant Attorney General Douthitt also files an affidavit setting out the proceedings had before District Magistrate G. L. Kopa and further says:

"That when I left Koloa for Waimea I brought with me Mr. J. H. Coney, the sheriff of the island of Kauai, and Mr. Elmer E. Conant, then assessor; the reason for bringing Mr. Conant was for the purpose of procuring him as a witness for the prosecution in said District court; that Mr. Sheldon, acting for Wright at the time that said petitioner was arraigned, reserved his plea and at said court time, in open court in the presence of the petitioner, Walter A. Wright, waived examination. This waiver of examination was in the English language. That Walter A. Wright, petitioner herein, is thoroughly conversant with the English language; that subsequently some conversation took place between Mr. Coney, who was conducting the prosecution, and Mr. Sheldon in the Hawaiian language, the nature of which I was informed by Mr. Coney was in regard to fixing the bond; at the conclusion of the discussion the District Magistrate of Waimea fixed the bond of the petitioner in the sum of \$6,000, and committed him to the action of the Grand Jury at the March, 1903, term of said Fifth Circuit Court."

Walter A. Wright was put on the stand to testify as to the examination before the district magistrate, and stated that he had not waived examination. He denied also that his attorney had done so for him. On cross-examination Wright admitted that he understood the English language, but did not hear Sheldon waive examination for him.

Mr. Douthitt was also called to the stand and testified that he had had conversation in the presence of the court with Sheldon in which the attorney had agreed to waive examination. He testified also that this was in the course of the regular court proceedings and that after this took place there was discussion in Hawaiian regarding the fixing of the bail bond.

Mr. Peters argued that the petitioner was entitled to his liberty, not having been regularly committed, and it not being shown that he had waived examination, even though his attorney did. This Peters contended was not binding upon Wright. He said that the district court minutes contained no reference to the examination having been waived, and this record should be construed literally. Judge Gear interrupted to say in a contemptuous tone that the Supreme Court had held that district court practice should be liberally construed. Peters replied that he did not believe the decision recently written by Justice Galbreath applied to criminal cases, and Gear then said he meant Chief Justice Judd.

Mr. Chestnut contended that the district court record could be added to by outside evidence, and that the further discussion showed that the waiving of examination was during the course of the regular hearing.

Judge Gear interrupted the argument to say that the waiver of the defendant's rights by a conversation between the attorneys was no more effective than if two attorneys had discussed the matter outside the court room. He said further that it was the court's duty to commit the prisoner and not the business of the Attorney General.

A decision will be given Monday morning.

Minto Will Stick.

**NEW YORK.** December 11.—The Hon. Arthur Elliott, M. P., states, according to a London dispatch to the Tribune, that so far as he is aware there is no foundation for the report that his brother, Lord Minto, is about to resign the governorship of Canada.

# WILL MAKE A TEST CASE

# UNDERGROUND CABLE NOW DAMAGED LIES IN THE CONDUIT

# DAMAGED THE CROPS

# Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Linden Oak, Flemish and Weather Oak; CUSHIONS in Linen; TAPESTRY and VELVET LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Bureau.

# Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

# Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

# J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

# THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President .....Cecil Brown  
Vice-President .....M. P. Robinson  
Cashier .....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

Weather showery, though Friday and Saturday were beautiful days.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.  
WAILUKU, December 20. — Maui

(Continued on Page 2).

# A Christmas Suggestion

One suitable for both ladies and gentlemen, is a pair of slippers. We have the prettiest and most comfortable kinds from \$1.50 upward, in the most delicate as well as the most substantial leathers.

## Ladies' Suede Slippers

These are exquisitely beautiful, in pretty shades of gray and red, satin cushion lined, and combining grace and comfort.

Prices \$1.25, \$1.50.

## Elks' Slippers

Made of Elk's skin with initials B. P. O. E. and Elk head burned on the toe.

Price \$3.50

# Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

# Primo Lager

Hawaii's Triumph of Master Brewing.

Crowned by connoisseurs all over the Islands as unconditionally the choicest beer brewed. If your dealer doesn't carry it, order from the Brewery, Telephone Main 341.

# THE POINT LOMA AFTERMATH

SAN DIEGO, December 11.—Colonel Charles Sonntag, president of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has filed a demurrer in the case of the Point Loma Homestead versus the society, and filed an affidavit setting forth that the wishes of the society in endeavoring to investigate existing conditions at the homestead were merely to ascertain the truth and give a fair and unprejudiced report of that institution. In order that the society might not be placed in a false light before the public, Mr. Sonntag explains at length the instructions given M. J. White, who was sent here to investigate and who was refused admittance to the Point Loma grounds.

SAN DIEGO, December 11.—Samuel Emil Borsari, Mayor of Santiago de Cuba, who has been visiting at the Point Loma homestead for some time, has left for Washington on his way to Cuba.

Mirrors of platinum, palladium, iron, cobalt, columbium, copper, and bismuth have been prepared by projecting the metallic particles by cathode rays.

E. C. White was reelected president of the Mobility Land Association at a meeting held Saturday.

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# CABLE IS MORE THAN HALF LAID

Silvertown Began Work Upon Time.

With fair fortune and average weather the cable ship Silvertown is now more than half way through with the task of laying the cable which, before the end of the week, should be carrying messages between Hawaii and the mainland. News by the Aorangi on Saturday tells that the ship moved out of San Francisco harbor on Friday, December 12th, and at once went at the work of putting ashore the end of the line which will extend to this city. That work should occupy only a few hours as the arrangements were all complete and the start for Hawaii should have been made that day or early the next at the very latest.

Heavy rains to the contrary notwithstanding, the task of making the necessary splices along the underground line to the cable hut at Waikiki went on yesterday. At the manholes and boxes where the cable ends were to be connected, tents were erected and under these the expert splicers, the two Cameron brothers from Boston, brought out for the purpose of connecting up the underground wires carried on their work. The rainfall was so heavy that the work did not progress as rapidly as when the weather is fine, but the splicers have now passed into Kapiolani Park and the end of their labors is in sight.

The work of arranging for carrying on correspondence by wire is progressing among business men and study of codes is a feature of every counting house in the city. Mr. S. S. Dickenson, the representative of the Pacific Commercial Company, in its work in this ocean, has for many years been connected with cable management and has a wide acquaintance with cable subjects. Speaking of the methods of handling messages yesterday he said:

"The management of messages is controlled by a convention to which the powers of Europe subscribe, there being maintained at Berne, Switzerland, an International Telegraph Bureau. Through this there passes all business respecting the use of words in messages, and of course cable companies which do business with the world must be governed by the rules laid down by the conventions which are held each five years, or their messages will be refused and great delay caused."

There has been issued from the bureau a list of the words of all modern languages which are to be used in sending messages over telegraph lines, and this is an elaborate work. There are five volumes, each of large size, and the number of words thus collected is great. When the whole is completed no message will be received which contains a word not in that list, except as a cipher message.

"There are really three kinds of messages which are commonly handled. The cipher messages are those which consist of figures or letters or combinations of both. When the message is made up of figures a block of five, or any fraction of that number, is counted as one word. If there is a combination of figures and letters, or if letters are used alone, then a combination of three is counted as a word."

"Code messages are most commonly used. In the codes arbitrary meanings are given to certain words, and these are sent at the ordinary rates, any word in a modern language being taken, the words having in them ten letters or in the event of their being a great number, the charge is made for two words. A plain message, where the words have no hidden meaning, is the form generally used in land line telegrams, and in such messages words are taken up to fifteen letters in length."

"There is no way in which words which have no place in a modern language can be sent except as cipher messages. I have never heard of any plan whereby combinations of syllables which do not make legitimate words are accepted as code messages, and we will certainly refuse to take such messages other than as cipher. There is now a proposal that the rates for transmission be by letter, and this appeals to me as the proper way as the letter is the absolute basis for telegraph service."

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"When the official vocabulary is out then there will be a certain basis for all messages and codes. No word not contained therein will be accepted and all the codes and private arrangements must be on that vocabulary. The powers which unite in the convention will make this compulsory and no message having in it a word which is not seen in the vocabulary can be transmitted."

"The necessity for such uniformity is apparent. Take for instance a message filed here for transmission to Yokohama. This would be sent over the Pacific line to San Francisco. Then by Postal Telegraph land line it would be sent to our cable station at Hazel Hill, Nova Scotia. The Commercial Cable would take it to the Azores, where it would come under the eye of the Portuguese government, to which we must pay a tax for each message transmitted. By this time it would then go to Lisbon, where it would be transferred to the British cable and sent to Gibraltar. Still on the British cable line it would go to Malta thence to Alexandria, where by another switch it would pass to the Egyptian land lines for transmission to Syria."

"Again the British cable would convey it to Aden and the same career to Bombay. From Bombay to Madras the wire could be forwarded by the British Indian government land lines, to be sent on from the latter point to Singapore by British cable which system

would carry further to Hongkong and again to Shanghai. There another transfer would be made and the Japanese cables would take the message to Nagasaki and from that point to Yokohama. The Japanese government land line would complete the transmission. The fact that there are so many changes would make it impossible to send through any words not in the official vocabulary."

"Another feature is the official nomenclature. There is issued a volume giving the names of all telegraph and cable stations. The address and destination, as well as the signature, must be paid for in cable messages. There are many cities which are put down in the official nomenclature which go through without any addition of the name of the country or state or county. If these are watched there may be many errors and delays escaped."

## CANADIAN CABLE DOING BUSINESS

VANCOUVER, Dec. 11.—The deep sea cable laid between Bamfield creek and Australia and New Zealand via Fanning Island, Fiji and Norfolk Island, will be opened for regular business from tomorrow morning—notification to that effect having been made by the C. P. R. telegraph company yesterday morning. The rate from any point in Canada to Australia, Norfolk Island, New Zealand or Fiji, will be 50 cents a word, and 50 cents word to Fanning Island. With the commencement of telegraphic communication at a fair rate (the rate charged) for messages via Europe by the old lines was almost prohibitive to business men) it is believed that much business will be worked up between Canada and the Antipodes. The testing engineers have shown the cable to be the fastest in the world, and with the use of the Dearlove transmitter, the operators expect to be able to send 110 letters a minute over the cable. The cable is in operation fully a month before the time of its guaranteed completion, for according to the agreement made with the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance company the work was to have been completed on or before December 31, 1902. The contract price agreed to be paid for the complete cable was £1,795,000, divided as follows: Section A, from Bamfield to Fanning Island, £1,067,692. Section B, from Fanning Island to Suva, £388,558. Sections C, D and E, from Suva to Norfolk and to Australia and New Zealand, £339,040.

## DAMAGED THE CROPS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

seems to be getting right up to date in the matter of bold, original and daring robbery.

On Wednesday morning, it was reported that one Murakawa, a Japanese cabbage planter of Waikapu started on foot to look for his horse, about half past five in the morning. When he reached the public road, he observed two men on horseback following him. He paid no attention to them, and when they came up close behind him, one of them threw a half-inch lariat rope around him, and the two wheeled their horses and ran. The Japanese was pitchforked on his head and knocked senseless. When he recovered he was lying about 150 feet from where he was last seen, and he had been robbed of \$72 which he had in his pocket. After robbing him the rope, which was tightly drawn about his waist, had been cut off, leaving perhaps two feet of the rope beside the loop.

About six o'clock John Kinney with some road menders passed the spot, and one of them discovered the Japanese, who was still unable to rise. The rope was removed from his body and he soon recovered sufficiently to explain what had happened.

A large, heavy, horse-power road roller was shipped to the Wailuku road board by Wednesday's Claude.

The roads between Wailuku and Lahaina have been repaired to some extent, so that travel in vehicles has been resumed.

Arrangements are being made to complete the road between Wailuku and Kihel, so that it will be passable at all seasons.

Some one ought to start a chicken ranch on Maui, for with care, attention and incubators, it would prove a paying business.

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted Tuesday afternoon by Judge Little in behalf of Kama, a native who is under arrest charged with forgery. The writ was made returnable at 10 o'clock, December 23. The offense which caused the arrest of Kama for forgery consists in his alleged signing of names to a petition circulated in Puna asking for certain changes in school matters. The hearing on the writ will be to determine whether the signing of another man's name to a petition constitutes the crime of forgery.—Tribune.

A legal tangle of interest to lawyers is on in the District Court, in connection with the case of the Territory vs. Wong Tim, charged with gross cheat. C. M. Leflond is assisting Sheriff Andrews in the prosecution and Carl S. Smith is for the defense. Mr. Smith is cited by Judge Hapai to appear next Tuesday and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. This phase of the case grew out of Mr. Smith's refusal to produce certain papers, which the court ordered him to produce.—Tribune.

## SHOOTING AT OLAIA.

Koala Kalea, a native living at twelve miles, was shot in the side last Sunday, the 22nd bullet just grazing the bone. There is some mystery about the shooting. The natives claim it was accidental. The disappearance of a native who was living in the same house indicates that a crime may have been committed. The police are investigating the case.

## NEWS NOTES.

At a meeting of the creditors of H. J. Jones, held before referee T. C. Ridge way last Monday, A. H. Humber was elected trustee in bankruptcy with bond at \$2,000.

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It will not do to fight with a bad cold.

No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# HILO'S BIG RACE DAY

The Program Complete for New Year's Event.

Hilo, Dec. 19.—Preparations for the big New Year's race meet have been completed and it is expected that the usual large crowd will be in attendance. An offer of \$100 was made to defray the expenses of the polo teams from Oahu or Maui, but no arrangements for such a contest have been made and that part of the program will be abandoned. The entries for the race meet close next Monday. The program with the purses offered is as follows:

1. One-half mile free for all. Purse \$100.00. \$25 of purse to second horse.
2. One mile trot or pace; best 2 in 3 heats; 21½ class, for the Holmes cup. Purse \$150. \$25 of purse to second horse.
3. One-half mile Japanese race. Purse \$50. \$15 of purse to second horse.
4. Three-fourths mile free for all. Purse \$100. \$25 of purse to second horse.
5. One-half mile ladies' race. Purse \$25. \$5 of purse to second horse.
6. One mile free for all; Hilo Merchantile Cup. Purse \$100. \$25 of purse to second horse.
7. One-half mile Japanese race. Purse \$25. \$5 of purse to second horse.
8. Five-eighths mile free for all. Purse \$100. \$25 of purse to second horse.
9. Gentlemen's driving race. Purse \$100. \$25 of purse to second horse.

## ENTERTAINING EUSTIS.

Superintendent Lambert of the Hilo Railroad Company took Hon. Commissioner Eustis and a number of Hilo gentlemen over the railroad in a special train on Sunday. The trip was made to let Mr. Eustis obtain an idea of this part of the island by actual observation.

Accompanying Mr. Eustis were, besides Mr. Lambert, Phillip Peck, Jno. T. Moir, J. W. Mason, John A. Scott, A. B. Loebenstein, L. Turner, W. I. Madelair, Chr. Castendyk, Chas. Furnaux, Geo. S. McKenzie and a representative of the Herald.

The handsome car Hilo, drawn by engine No. 3, left Waiakea at 9:30, stopping at Keau for Mr. McStockier, who continued on the train to Mountain View, where a ten minute stop was made, but owing to inclement weather the party did not go far from the depot. On the return of the train to Olao Mill Mr. McStockier left and the balance of the party continued to Kapoho. Mr. Eustis took a great interest in the country and asked for information relative to the lava flow of 1849 over which the tracks are laid.

At Puna a splendid luncheon, prepared under the direction of Mrs. Lambert, was served in the car. Manager Campbell of the Puna Sugar Company was at the station waiting the arrival of the train. He had provided conveyances and accompanied the party to Green Lake and the bottling works of the Kawalakeku Mineral Water Company and other places of interest. Mr. Eustis was favorably impressed with what he saw and complimented Mr. Campbell upon the fine appearance of the cane. The train left Kapoho shortly before 3 o'clock and reached Hilo in fifty minutes.—Herald.

## HILO WEDDING.

Henry J. Lyman and Miss Grace Neumann were united in marriage at noon last Monday, at the Richardson home in this city, Rev. Mr. Hill officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few of the relatives and friends of the parties. The bride was attended by Misses Elvira Richardson and Sarah Lyman. The best man was Eugene Lyman, a brother of the groom.

After the ceremony, a delightful luncheon was served, and at 3:30 p.m. the bridal party left by train for the Volcano House. They will reside at Kapoho, Puna.

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On account of his ill health, Judge Little will hear no more cases at Chancery until Monday, December 23. At that time he will clean up all matters pending to be heard.

W. S. Terry reached his forty-seventh birthday on Tuesday last and in the evening Mrs. Terry surprised him by inviting about twenty-five friends to help celebrate. The anniversary of the birth of Levi Lyman occurring the same day the celebration was a joint one and very pleasantly observed.

In the January term of the Fourth Circuit Court there will be more than 150 cases for trial.

It is expected that during the sugar season Hilo will receive about three million each week from Honolulu.

Three priests of the Catholic Mission of this district took out their first papers for American citizenship this week at the instance of their veteran priest and superior, the Rev. Father Celestine of Kau. Fathers Ulrich, Otto and Adrian are the three who are changing their political allegiance.

## BISHOP GULSTAN AT THE MISSION

Bishop Gulstan arrived safely on Saturday in the Kinau from Hilo accompanied by Father Valenin. He stood the trip much better than his friends expected, and, although quite weak from his long illness, the prelate expressed himself as quite well when taken ashore and conveyed to the Catholic Mission. He was placed in the late Father Leonore's room on the first floor and he is now under the constant supervision of a nurse. The Fathers of the Mission seldom enter the sick chamber for fear that the Bishop will be made afraid or nervous.

The Bishop experiences little pain. His brain is quite active and he takes pleasure in giving directions concerning the affairs of the church. Mass was said in his chamber yesterday morning.

## AORANGI NEWS.

The State Department is in receipt of a cablegram from Minister Bowen at Caracas saying that the Venezuelan government has requested him to propose arbitration to England and Germany for the damage to citizens of those countries.

An order has been issued requiring all Venezuelans over the age of eighteen to enroll in the militia.

Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from John Barrett at Calcutta, India, declining the offer of the post of minister to Japan. Barrett says that he regards it as his duty to continue his connection with the Louisiana Exposition.

It is probable that the British government will forego the imposition of countervailing duties on sugar.

American bankers have invested \$1,250,000 in the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Boxer scare in China is over, according to advices received from a Canadian missionary there.

## THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Dean's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence?

Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and de-

**Hawaiian Gazette.**Received at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
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SEMI-WEEKLY,

SENT TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 22

**SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE.**

The proceedings in Richmond, Virginia, before Chief Justice Fuller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to obtain a decision declaring the new constitution of the State invalid, were dismissed on November 29th.

The suit was instituted on behalf of the negroes, who have been practically disfranchised by the new constitution. As the State was made defendant, the Chief Justice dismissed the proceeding, as individuals are not permitted to sue a State. All of the questions raised have been disposed of by various decisions of the Supreme Court. It is possible that in some other way the questions raised by the complainants, the negroes, may be presented to the court so as to obtain a direct ruling in the matter of restricted franchise. The negroes of Virginia will not rest until their case is fairly decided by the court.

A labor movement in the United States against the Japanese might be fraught with evil diplomatic and commercial consequences. Japan is not like China; it is a high-spirited, sensitive civilization power, as strong in armed numbers as were the North and South combined during the Civil War and quite capable of making its individuality felt in any arena. If a "Japanese must go," movement should spring up and result in outrages such as have been committed upon helpless Chinese, the United States would be more than embarrassed. Happily, if it is only desired to stop the coming of more coolies, the Japanese government has shown its willingness to help. It realizes the delicacy of the political situation in America and is fully mindful of the obligation to live and let live.

The report of the committee of bankers appointed by Gov. Dole to prepare a memorial to Hon. W. H. Eustis on the subject of the local coinage, sets forth the whole subject in a calm and temperate way and with absolute fidelity to the facts. The report is largely a transcript of one appearing in the proceedings of the Hawaiian Commission, already given in these columns, but is reprinted herewith for the convenience of the public.

Labor is king in the United States but it is not the sort of labor which the walking delegate represents. It is, primarily, the kind the farmer stands for. Politically speaking, as goes the farmer so goes the nation. He out-votes any party which he opposes en masse and he is capable of acting as a unit whenever his livelihood is threatened or his patriotism crossed.

No island king deserved better of the people of Hawaii than did Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the royal lady whose benefactions still flow in a broadening and deepening stream. Kings reigned and passed away, leaving little to remember them by, but Mrs. Bishop served her people and is remembered, on her anniversary, in public gratitude and affection.

Coal is still a luxury in the East and freezing weather has already come. It begins to look as if the mining companies, having declined to take on some 14,000 of their old hands, meant to restrict production so as to keep up the price. If that is so, converts to David B. Hill's views on the public ownership of coal mines will begin to multiply.

Delay is precisely what the cormorants want in the Sumner case. If there can be enough of them the persecuted old man, who is already complaining of insomnia, may be induced to settle out of court. In that case he will be lucky if he gets enough cash to pay his fare to Tahiti.

When the cable is completed to Hongkong, this city at midnight can call up the great Asiatic port at 5 p. m. and New York at 5 a. m. The figures are not exact but they are nearly enough to show how central Honolulu is for the news of both hemispheres.

It will be noticed, as usual, that the name of William Haywood, not that of Robert Wilcox, figures in Hawaii's fight at Washington. Where Wilcox is can only be surmised. He is probably in some back room trying to figure out more mileage.

Hawaii stands eighth among the revenue-producing seaboard districts of the United States. It is ahead of some highly important cities. As a basis for its claim upon fine public buildings this rating is all that ought to be necessary.

The only way for those frozen people in the East to get a warm winter is to buy a ticket to the tropics. Out this way the Christmas problem is more likely to be one of keeping off mosquitoes than paying a fire bill.

When the new army post is established here it will be the fault of Honolulu people themselves if the War Department does not garrison it with a full regiment.

The Chinese huckster who arrested the highwayman would be a good man to put on the police force. He has the right cue for the work.

John Barrett says that a sparrow in the hand is worth a particle in the other man's bush.

Today's advice ought to bring some interesting reports from Venezuela, four reports in fact.

**THE BASES OF STATEHOOD.**

The President is said to have changed his mind about Statehood for New Mexico because of the alien citizenship of that Territory. A large proportion of the people there are Spaniards who choose to remain Spanish. They teach that language in their schools, they practice it. From their altars, they use it in the conduct of their courts. Not many people so educated cannot come to sufficient sympathy with Americans. They think in Spanish, their opinions are derived from reading Spanish literature, and between them and their compatriots of Old Mexico is a bond of sympathy infinitely stronger than that which exists between them and the American—the "Gringo" of their antagonists. It is easy to coincide with the President in the view that a State so populated would not be an element of strength in the American Union. The citizens would not vote for any man or measure on American lines of thought and policy, but would approach every candidate and issue from a Spanish or a Mexican standpoint. Perhaps the senators representing such a constituency in Congress might come, at some great crisis, to hold the balance of power. Suppose they had done so during the preliminary legislation which had to do with the Spanish war or the government of the captured colonies! It is easy to see that they could have put the country at sixes and sevens.

In this relation the prudence and wisdom of those who framed the Organic Act of Hawaii so that schools, courts and legislature would be carried on in English, comes out in bold relief. Hawaii might wait for Statehood as long as New Mexico has waited—quite half a century—if anything had been done to perpetuate among the native citizens, the use of their aboriginal speech.

The President's objections to Statehood for Arizona are also interesting to Hawaii. They recognize the fact that the State has, at the present time, a sufficient population, but it is concerned with a single industry, mining, which involves two deterrent considerations as affecting Statehood. First, the population is not necessarily permanent, like one of farmers owning their own land; second, the mining industry may not continue prosperous. What such conditions do for a State appears in Nevada where, since silver went low, the population has dwindled to about that of Honolulu and the State, politically, has become a "rotten borough," exploited by non-resident politicians who represent it in the Senate and House. Nevada, at present, should have the status of a Territory, yet it weighs for as much in the Senate as New York or California. Statehood cannot be taken from it and it is likely to remain a "rotten borough" for many a long year to come.

Naturally the President does not want the Nevada mistake repeated in Arizona, nor does any one else, save the politicians who figure on seats in the Senate and House.

The lesson to Hawaii in this is to work for a diversification of industries and a large resident population of farmers. More than half the inhabitants of this group today are nomads engaged in a single industry which may, in the course of time, suffer the vicissitudes of the single industries which preceded it here, sandal wood and whaling. So long as this condition remains any advance beyond the Territorial status is not to be thought of. Statehood, when it comes, must rest upon a permanent body of white American citizens, farmers preferred, and those who believe in Statehood can do no more to further its interests than to populate the vacant acres of Hawaii with such an element.

**THE NEGRO QUESTION.**

Norman Walker's views on the question of negro labor, published in this paper yesterday, are entitled to careful consideration, but we cannot accept them as correct until they have been passed upon by a master mind like that of Booker T. Washington, who clearly understands both sides of the question.

It is probably true that Mr. Walker is correct in many of his statements, but he has by no means covered the ground. He does not comment upon an important fact, which appears in the census of 1900, that 14,552 negroes own farms in the northern states of the value of \$30,434,679; that 587 negroes own farms in the State of Pennsylvania, the value of which is \$3,400 each.

The trouble with the negro in the south is, that the white man has not yet learned how to do skillful work, and until he does, the negro will founder in the dark. Some of the actual work done by the manually trained blacks of Tuskegee would be creditable to the best white labor.

Senator Burton now sees what happens to a man who gets information about Hawaii from its political judiciary.

Coal is still a good thing to fill the Christmas stocking with back East.

**THE OFFICIAL MEMORIAL  
ON HAWAII'S ALIEN CURRENCY**

Honolulu, T. H., December 19, 1896.  
Hon. W. H. Eustis, Special Commissioner of the United States Treasury Department.

Sir: As the subject of our Hawaiian currency was covered quite fully in the memorial signed by all the Honolulu banks and presented on September 11, 1892, to the Honorable Commission from the United States Senate, and as the financial situation has remained unchanged since that date, the undersigned committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor to confer with you on the subject of currency, consider that they cannot do better than to quote said memorial, substantially as follows, with the addition of some minor details, and in so doing we confirm the statement and recommend the prompt action of Congress in accordance with its suggestions:

"Under act of the Hawaiian government, in the year 1883, \$1,000,000 in silver coin, consisting of \$500,000 in dollars, \$350,000 in halves, \$125,000 in quarters, and \$25,000 in dimes, of the same weight and fineness as United States coin, were minted in San Francisco, and put in circulation in these islands in 1884 to 1885, replacing a silver coinage consisting of Mexican 5-cent pieces, pesos, sols, etc.

"This Hawaiian silver had a legal tender value of \$10. United States gold coin being required under the Hawaiian law for larger amounts. At no time has there been any difference in the value of Hawaiian as compared with United States silver, although when the Hawaiian was first put in circulation all silver was at a small discount, say 1 per cent, in purchase of foreign exchange as an offset to the cost of importing United States gold.

"For years past silver has circulated freely on these Islands at par with United States gold, and has been accepted at such an extent as to cause serious inconvenience; in fact, if from any cause a general demand should be made for United States legal tender and the Hawaiian silver refused, it would be impossible for the banks to find an outlet and continue to maintain its parity with gold, not for want of a demand for it in circulation, but simply because it is not a legal tender.

"We beg to refer you to the letter of our postmaster general to his department in Washington, on this subject. As stated by him, Hawaiian silver is taken in large amounts by the Island post offices in payment of money orders, the coin is shipped to Honolulu and deposited with the government depository, the First National Bank. This Hawaiian silver the bank cannot count as reserve, neither can it be shipped by anyone to the mainland and used for credit on account. For these reasons it might accumulate to such an extent as to cause serious inconvenience; in fact, if from any cause a general demand should be made for United States legal tender and the Hawaiian silver refused, it would be impossible for the banks to find an outlet and continue to maintain its parity with gold, not for want of a demand for it in circulation, but simply because it is not a legal tender.

"As a remedy for this dangerous and unsatisfactory situation we would urge the prompt passage by Congress of the act introduced at the last session, relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates, S. 2219, which is satisfactory and meets the requirements of this territory. Our coins are in good order and have suffered but little abrasion, and the cost of transportation and recoining into United States silver would be small to the Federal government.

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# RESCUED FROM THE STREAM

**Native Woman Is Very Nearly Drowned.**

(From Monday's daily.)

The sight of a woman struggling for her life in the rising waters of Nuuanu stream, at about 6 o'clock last evening, just below the Pacific Heights Railroad bridge, caused two Portuguese to put forth strenuous efforts until she was saved. They dragged her from the muddy stream half dead from wounds received in striking against boulders, and as well half drowned.

The woman, who is known in the upper valley as Mary, attempted to cross the railroad bridge during the heavy rain storm and had got about half way over when she made a misstep and fell from the side of the structure. Owing to the rainfall of the afternoon, the stream was swollen to the banks and this undoubtedly saved the woman's life, as otherwise she would have been dashed to death upon the rocks in the bed of the stream. When she struck the water she screamed and the attention of the two Portuguese was attracted. She was seen to struggle in her efforts to keep herself upright, but she was whirled about and tossed against the larger boulders, being half the time under the water, until she became exhausted.

Finally the men plunged into the water and dragged her out in a fainting condition. She was taken to a house near by and resuscitated, and then taken to her own home and a physician called. The police were notified and the patrol wagon was kept in readiness to take her to the hospital if necessary. The woman had quite recovered last evening from her unusual experience.

#### STORM WAS GENERAL.

The storm which struck the city about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon continued unabated throughout the day and evening. There was but few intervals when the rain was not descending in torrents, and the storm sewers down town and along King street in the residence section were overtaxed. The rain became so heavy toward evening that the streets became deserted, and only the most devout braved the storm to attend services in the churches.

The rainfall merged into floods as the water reached the lower levels of town. The slopes of Punchbowl seemed reservoirs which opened with full force into the streets, emptying into Beretania and King streets, which were soon transformed into muddy lakes.

The car lines were both affected by street mud piling up on the tracks, and progress was retarded in many places. The Rapid Transit was especially affected on its Lunailio street line, and cars were thrown from the track at the intersection of Lunailio and Pensacola streets, and also at the Beretania pumping station. Gangs of men were sent along the road to watch the most dangerous places and keep the tracks free from stones and mud. In this way the system was open, although cars were not running on the exact schedule.

Nuuanu stream became a river as the night wore on, and rose high below the falls, below Kukuihi street. Prof. Lyons predicted for today a continuation of yesterday's storm.

#### The Hamano Case.

The appeal of H. Hamano from the decision of the New York Board of General Appraisers was argued before Judge Estee yesterday. Mr. Highton, who appeared on behalf of the Japanese importers, of sandals which had been classified as iron, contended that the classification was palpably absurd, that the shoes were of rawhide, and that rawhide was the nearest approach to leather. He claims that they should be assessed as leather at twenty-five per cent ad valorem under the similitude clause, and not as iron at forty-five per cent. The matter will be submitted on briefs, no response was made by Mr. Breckons.

An improved egg-testing process which has been awarded a medal by poultry breeders in Saxony—is claimed to determine the age almost to a day. It depends upon the fact that the air cavity at the blunt end of the egg enlarges with age, giving increasing tendency to float point downward in a salt solution. A scale at the back of the vessel gives the inclinations corresponding to various ages. A fresh-laid egg lies horizontally on the bottom of the vessel; when three to five days old it is raised to an inclination of about twenty degrees from the horizontal; at eight days the angle increases to about forty-five degrees; at fourteen days it is sixty degrees; at three weeks it is about seventy-five degrees; and after four weeks the egg stands upright on its point. The solution contains about eight ounces of salt to a pint of water.

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In his experiments with various vehicles, M. Michelin has found that iron tires require greater motive power than either solid rubber or pneumatic. An electric automobile running at 5 per cent greater speed with pneumatic tires took 18 per cent less power than when fitted with solid rubber tires and, in stopping, the solid tires required an increase of 14 per cent in braking power.

# SETTLEMENT IS IN SIGHT

**Dowsett Case to Be Taken Out of Court.**

The case of Ernest L. Heuter, trustee for Mrs. Heuter (nee Widemann) vs. J. M. Dowsett, a suit to terminate the trust deed held by Mr. Dowsett, will probably be settled out of court according to the announcement made yesterday morning before Judge Robinson. In the suit it was alleged that Dowsett obtained control over Mrs. Heuter's property wrongfully while she was a minor and refused to turn over certain property. In the answer filed by Mr. Dowsett sensational allegations were made concerning Miss Widemann's marriage engagements and the trial promised to be exceedingly interesting. Mr. Wilder, for plaintiff, asked yesterday morning for an immediate hearing of the case but Judge Stanley, appearing for Dowsett, objected and stated that negotiations were in progress looking to a settlement out of court. He stated that he had received advices to that effect from San Francisco and upon his motion the matter was continued for a week. Mr. Wilder stated that he had no intimacy of settlement, the last advices received by him being to push the case to trial. He said afterwards that family reasons were probably responsible for the settlement.

#### VIVAS GETS HIS FEE.

Judge Robinson yesterday rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of J. M. Vivas vs. R. Coedro in the amount of \$200 and costs. Vivas sued for an attorney's fee which the defendant refused to pay. It appeared from the evidence that Vivas had made an agreement with Coedro to sell the latter's property, he to receive all in excess of \$900. In the meantime the defendant sold the land for \$500, and Vivas claimed \$200 as his fee. The court gave him judgment for that amount, the contract being admitted.

#### WITHDRAWS CASE.

The case of Koau Kaihahao vs. J. O. Carter and S. C. Allen, suit for an accounting and upon a mortgage, was dismissed yesterday upon motion of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the plaintiff. The case was on trial before Judge Gear and the defendants showed that there had been an actual payment of \$2,500 upon the mortgage in dispute whereupon the complainant dismissed the suit, stating that this proof was all that had been desired. There are two other cases in which the same matter are involved and these will also be dismissed. The case has been in litigation in district, circuit and supreme courts for the past six months almost to the exclusion of everything else. The plaintiff is still in possession of the property claimed under the foreclosure of mortgage.

Another suit involving the same land has been started against Ethel and Herman Kaihahao by Ching Lum. He claims to have leased the land from Mrs. Kaihahao May 16, 1900, for \$140 per year for a term of twelve years. He alleges now that S. C. Allen entered into possession and sold the land to J. O. Carter and that he has been damaged in the sum of \$7,913.50, for which amount he asks judgment.

#### SERVICE IS QUASHED.

In the case of Enterprise Mill Co. vs. Pacific Mill Co. et al., service was quashed by Judge Robinson as to Emanuel May and W. H. Arneemann, garnissies. In the motion asking that this be done it was alleged that there had been no showing that either of these parties had property belonging to the defendant. Judge Robinson sustained that view, though plaintiff contended he had followed the statute literally. The court held that to allow anyone to be garnished without any showing as to possession of property liable to such action, would cause endless annoyance.

#### NOAR CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

Isaac Noar, erstwhile candidate for Territorial Treasurer, has been cited to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for failure to obey the order of the court in the case of Lee Chu and C. K. Ai vs. Isaac Noar. He is to appear before Judge Robinson this morning. Will E. Fisher was appointed as receiver for the Star block, owned jointly by the parties to the suit, and he alleges that Noar interfered with him by charging the tenants not to pay their rent. He says that Noar forcibly sought to eject him, and later he prevented him from entering the building.

#### BOYD WILL APPEAL.

Stipulations were filed yesterday in the Jas. H. Boyd embezzlement case allowing thirty days in which to file exceptions to the order of the court denying defendant's motion to quash the so-called open venue for grand jurors therein; denying defendant's challenge to the array of grand jurors, denying defendant's plea to the jurisdiction of the court and denying defendant's plea in abatement.

#### SUMNER WANTS NEW TRIAL.

A motion for new trial has been filed by defendant in the case of Y. Ahin vs. John K. Sumner. Errors in admitting and rejecting evidence and in refusing defendant's instructions are alleged.

#### COURT NOTES.

Motion for default has been withdrawn in the case of R. Tsakai vs. Hall and Co.

Judge Robinson yesterday legalized the adoption of Les Bah Wong by Ho Tim.

# BISHOP SITE FOR A NEW POSTOFFICE

**Committee Declares for the King Street Plot Without Dissenting Voice.**

With plans for a magnificent building to house the postoffice, courts and other Federal departments located at Bishop and King streets and three blocks on the waterfront devoted to a Customs House and surrounding parks and gardens, the committee which for two weeks past has been considering public building sites has completed the first part of its work on lines which seem much for the future of Honolulu.

Conferences which will have for their end the transfer of the block of ground for the first mentioned structure from Bishop Estate to the Territorial government, and then to the Federal authorities, will begin this morning and will be pushed to as speedy a conclusion as the nature of the negotiations will permit.

In the event of the coming to terms of the two parties to the deal, Commissioner Eustis will bear back to Washington the title to the land, with the opinion of the United States Attorney that it is good and sufficient, as well as the assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress that the majority of the people of the city hope to see erected upon the grounds a building which will set the note of municipal progress.

The absence of Governor Dole will not materially delay the action of the local government, in its efforts to arrive at a satisfactory exchange for the property, which is the choice of the majority of the committee and which received its unanimous vote. The Governor will be in touch with the local officials by telegraph, and this will mean that in the event of a proposal which seems satisfactory, there will be little more to do than the mere fixing up of the title, which will take only a few hours at the most. The lands of the estate have a perfect title and there would be no difficulty on this score.

The action of the committee on Saturday increased the size of the plot which is now desired by the committee for presentation to the government. The size of the block is to be 125 feet on King street and the same on Bishop street. This will not make a perfect square for the site, owing to the jutting out of the Boston Block property, which is only 143 feet from the King street side and which would mean that there is an L on the Bishop street side of ninety by fifty-two feet. The added surface means that the value of the land is increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This is on the basis of \$4 a foot for the property.

While no propositions have come from either side as yet, there are a number of properties which have been under consideration by both the government and the trustees of the estate. The present site of the postoffice has been considered and is still being talked of by Estate folk. The vacant lot on the other side of Bethel street as well has been considered. It has developed that the assessment upon these blocks of land, as well as adjacent corners in Merchant street is at the rate of \$5 a foot, as against \$4 for the Bishop street plot.

In addition to these central lots the estate trustees have discussed certain Esplanade lots which still rest in the Territory. There are also lands at Alea, which are variously valued at from \$20,000 to \$40,000 and also some lands on Hawaii, adjacent to lands now owned by the Bishop estate, of comparatively small value which have been considered. The opinion of all those who have gone over the matter at all is that there will be arranged an equitable settlement, and that the outcome of the discussions will be the transfer of several blocks of property both inside the city and outside as well, for the block which

A general denial has been entered in the divorce libel of Chise Fugishige vs. I. Fugishige.

An appraisement was filed yesterday showing the value of the George E. Beardman estate to be \$50,393.35. The inventory originally filed showed \$63,792.50 worth of property.

**SATURDAY IN CIRCUIT COURT**

Judge Gear on Saturday rendered a decision overruling the demurrer in the case of C. A. Brown vs. A. W. Carter, et al. The court holds that the by-laws passed by a majority of the stockholders of the II Estate are inconsistent and contrary to the charter of the company and therefore illegal and void. This practically settles the controversy in Brown's favor.

Judge De Bolt will take up the Sumner case again this morning. At that time a motion will be presented for a continuance on behalf of the Ellis heirs. It will be set out in the motion that John S. Ellis and W. S. Ellis are out of the Territory and that their testimony is greatly needed. Arrangements will probably be made for taking the testimony of Bishop Gulstan at his hotel, as he is too ill to appear in court.

An answer has been filed by Mrs. Flint to the divorce libel of H. W. Flint in which she denies the allegations made by him. She also points out that the San Francisco exchange upon the opening of the cable.

# LONG WAIT FOR SUMNER

**Case Is Continued Until Next Friday.**

The Sumner case went over again yesterday until Friday morning because of the illness of Attorney J. A. Magoun, and on that day another motion for continuance will be submitted on behalf of Humphreys' clients, the Ellis children. Yesterday's proceedings were marked by the usual "quipa and quidits of lawyers" and Sumner seems a long way yet from getting the possession of his \$48,000, despite the assurances and well-wishes of his two branches of relatives and the numerous attorneys who are interested in the case. Yesterday therer was a proposition to relieve Bishop Gulstan of the trusteeship because of his critical illness, and W. O. Smith was agreed upon as his successor, though the attorneys are still quarreling as to the effect this substitution would have upon the trust deed, and quite incidentally the \$48,000.

When the case was called up yesterday morning before Judge De Bolt E. C. Peters, representing Maria S. Davis, asked for a continuance because of the illness of Mr. Magoun who is associated in the case, and who desired to reply to the accusations made by Humphreys, against his personal integrity. Humphreys agreed to the continuance on behalf of the Ellis children, but Davis objected for the defendant, John K. Sumner, and asked for immediate trial. Davis proposed a settlement of the case suggesting that Humphreys should agree to the discharge of the Bishop and the release of the \$48,000 as the Ellises had already received \$30,000. Humphreys offered to allow the discharge of the Bishop if the remaining counsel would agree to the appointment of a successor. Court adjourned until afternoon to give counsel an opportunity to agree on this point.

In the afternoon Davis offered to stipulate that W. O. Smith be appointed trustee to succeed the Bishop, but with the provision that the suit be carried on as instituted. Humphreys objected to this saying that Smith might want to discontinue the proceeding entirely, and consent that Sumner have the \$48,000. Mr. Davis said that the Bishop would probably never be able to give his testimony and that he wanted the case tried at once. Davis relented incidentally a bit he had made of \$300 over the outcome of a habeas corpus case which he had won from Humphreys, but he had refused to accept the money. He agreed to have W. O. Smith substituted as trustee and said that it was not necessary to have Mr. Magoun present—as he would get fees anyway. "His partner, Mr. Peters, is here," continued Davis, "and will have to launch out into these higher matters sooner or later, and might just as well do it now as any other time. I was attorney of record in the Kamalo case and when I left for San Francisco they had my name stricken from the record and went into the trial of the case, but I got my rights anyway."

"You are not going to California now, are you?" asked Judge De Bolt. "I don't know, I am going north as soon as I can get away, but never will I leave until the Sumner case is settled." Humphreys said that there could be no substitution of a trustee and still have the action carried on as at present. "While Mr. Smith is a pious man, he is not reverend nor unduly concerned with spiritual affairs," said the attorney, picking out further variances in the petition of Bishop Gulstan. Judge De Bolt asked how the case could be carried on with a new trustee, if the same facts ceased to exist, to which Davis replied that there should be a stipulation to carry on the suit. The court stated that the matter of appointment of trustee should be approached with great deliberation, and that the new trustee might not take the same position as that maintained by the Bishop. He said further that the matter was too badly mixed up for an immediate hearing.

Mr. Peters then renewed his motion for a continuance saying that Mr. Magoun should be given a chance to defend himself from the charges brought against him. He said Magoun had his reputation to care for, as well as his right to future practice, and the master should not be lightly dealt with. Peters charged Davis with wanting to go ahead of his own accord, while if circumstances had been reversed he would have been the first to ask for a chance to defend his reputation. Davis replied that if there was anything scandalous in the answer of Humphreys the court would strike it out of its own motion and that no trouble would follow the allegations concerning Mr. Magoun as they were but "verbiage." Judge De Bolt set the hearing for Friday morning at ten o'clock saying that the case would have to proceed at that time, unless very good reason for a continuance was given. Just as court adjourned Humphreys attempted to serve upon Peters his motion for a second continuance, but the service was refused. This is the motion on behalf of the Ellis heirs setting out their absence from the Territory, and the illness of Bishop Gulstan. Davis predicted after the adjournment of court that it would take two years to finally dispose of the case.

In the singular failure of the old windows of York Cathedral, the glass has lost most of its transparency, and places has become so perforated that it crumbles at the slightest touch. To stop the "disease" some glass of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has been removed. It is known that the hardest cement is sometimes disintegrated by chemical action set up by minute organisms and it is reported that the destruction of the glass has been due to some fungi.

The Hawaiian having arrived at his fishing grounds first casts and spits on the water a mouthful of candle nut meat which renders the water glassy and clear; he then drops the shell with hook and line into the water and swings it over a place likely to be inhabited by an octopus. This being a voracious animal is always, according to Hawaiian fishermen, when in its hole, keeping a lookout for anything edible which may come within reach of its eight arms. The moment a crevise is perceived an arm is shot out and the shell clamped on the attractive fish, and soon after the other comes out, and finally the whole body is withdrawn.

# HOW NATIVES ONCE FISHED

**Women Got the Octopus With Spears.**

WRITTEN BY MRS. EMMA METCALF BECKLEY, CURATOR OF HAWAIIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1883.

The Hawaiians have five methods of fishing: by spearing, hand catching, baskets, hook and line, and with nets. The la o is the spearing of fish and is of two kinds, below and above water. That below water is the most important, and is generally employed for the different kinds of rock fish. The spear used by the diver is a slender stick of hard wood and sharply pointed at one end, but more tapering at the other. Since the possession of iron, spears are smooth, without hook or barb. Diving to a well-known station by a large coral rock or against the steep face of the reefs, the diver places himself in a half crouching position on his left foot, with his right foot free and extended behind, his left hand holding on to the rock to steady himself, watches and waits for the fish. Fish in only two positions are noticed by him, those passing before and parallel to him, and those coming straight towards his face. He always aims a little in advance, as, by the time the fish is struck, its motion will have carried it so far forward that it will be hit on the gills or middle of the body and thus secured, but if the spear were aimed at the body it would be very apt to hit the tail, or pass behind. When the fish is hit, the force of the blow generally carries the spear right through to the hand, thus bringing the fish up to the lower part or handle of the spear, where it remains whilst the fisherman strikes rapidly at other fish in succession should they come in a hunkal (train) as they usually do.

Except in the case of Oopuhue spearing, above-water spearing is very rarely used, and then generally in connection with deep sea line and hook fishing. Oopuhue is the well-known poison fish of the Pacific, but of delicious flavor. It is generally aped in enclosed salt water ponds from the stone embankments. The poison of this fish is contained in three little sacks which must be extracted whole and unjured. The fish is first skinned, as the rough skin is also poisonous in a slight degree. Should the teeth of the fish be yellow then it is so highly charged with poison that no part of its flesh is safe even with the most careful preparation. Oopuhue caught in the open sea are always more poisonous than those from pond.

Some fishermen dive to well-known habitats of certain fish and lobsters and, thrusting their arms up to their armpits under rocks or in holes, bring out the fish one by one and put them into a bag attached for the purpose to the male or loin cloth. Women frequently do the same in shallow waters and catch fish by hand from under coral projections. It is also a favorite method employed by women in the capture of the larger varieties of shrimps and cephalopods in the fresh water streams and kalo ponds. Gold fish are also caught in that way, and at the present time form no inconsiderable portion of the daily food of the poorer classes living near kalo patches or fresh water ponds. Their power of reproduction is very great. The different kinds of edible sea slugs are caught in the same way, although the larger kinds are sometimes dived for and speared under water.

There are two ways of octopus fishing: in shallow water the spear is used. Women generally attend to this. Their practised eye can tell if an octopus is in a hole whose entrance is no larger than a silver dollar, and plunging their spears in they invariably draw one out. These mollusks have the peculiar property of drawing themselves out and compressing their bodies so as to pass through very narrow apertures many times smaller than the natural size or thickness of their bodies. Those caught in the shallow waters vary from one to four feet in length, but the larger kinds live in deep water always and are known as heeokauli (blue water octopus). They are caught with cowries of the Mauritiana and sometimes of the Tiger species. One or more of these shells is attached to a string with an oblong pebble on the face of the shells through which the line is passed, and having been fastened is allowed to project a few inches below, and a hook whose point stands almost perpendicular to the shaft or shank is then fastened to the end of the line. Only the finest kind of Mauritiana or Tiger cowries are employed for this purpose as the octopus will not rise to a large-spotted or ugly one. The spots on the back must be very small and red, breaking through a reddish brown ground; such

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**FIGHTING FOR RECIPROCITY****Advocates of New Trade Treaties Active.****HOW THE NEGRO RETROGRADES IN THE SOUTH****Figures Which Show That White Labor Has Crowded Out the Colored Man From Fields and Trades.**

DETROIT (Mich.), December 11.—Reciprocity with Cuba shared with Canadian reciprocity the attention of the delegates to the National Reciprocity Convention at their session today. "Cuban Reciprocity" was discussed by Frank D. Pavey of New York, and Eugene N. Foss of Boston spoke on Canadian reciprocity. The report of the committee on resolutions will be made today. The resolutions will, it is understood, ask for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty negotiated by John A. Kasson; ratification of the Hay-Bond Newfoundland treaty, and will declare for the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada to be negotiated either through the reconvening of the joint high commission or such other way as seems best.

Eugene Foss of Boston was the first speaker. After referring to the introduction of Canadian reciprocity as an issue into the last Congressional campaign in Boston, Mr. Foss said:

"The idea of reciprocity is received everywhere with enthusiasm. The business men I find to be practically a unit in favor of doing something to bring about better relations with Canada."

"If we can bring it close home to every voter that it is an unfair condition when we buy of our largest per capita customer only 40 per cent of what we sell her; that upon her side there is a natural and worthy determination to close her markets against us in the advancement of her own manufacturing interests; that the loss of our Canadian trade threatens the closing of our mills and factories, then we shall accomplish real progress with this cause."

"In the United States I am convinced it is political fear rather than the merits of the case that stands in the way of Canadian reciprocity.

"From all the circumstances of the case, it would appear that a trade arrangement with Canada on a basis of a free interchange of raw materials and food products and a moderate tariff on and reasonable protection to manufacturers on both sides would be desirable."

**CUBAN RECIPROCITY.**

Mr. Pavey said in part:

"The one point which I wish to emphasize is that the United States is in danger of losing its best chance to secure the market of Cuba upon favorable terms for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. One year ago the Cubans were seeking to secure reciprocity upon almost any terms in order to save themselves from bankruptcy. Today it is the United States that is seeking a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

"It is plain that no treaty will be worth anything to Cuba which does not grant tariff concessions to Cuban sugar and tobacco, upon their importation into the United States. If the treaty contains these concessions, it probably will be opposed by the same interests which opposed reciprocity legislation last year."

The speaker said, there appeared no doubt these same interests would be able to secure the defeat of the treaty at the present session of Congress. He was of opinion that its defeat would be a good thing for Cuba, as it would bring to the front the question of the annexation of the country as a state, but, he added:

"The fact that the defeat of the Cuban reciprocity treaty at the coming session of Congress may in the long run be of greater benefit to Cuba as well as the American interests which desire to get the market of Cuba, is no reason why there should be any lack of effort to secure the ratification of the treaty on the part of those who wish to see American trade extended to Cuba. If the Cuban treaty is ratified it will be a good precedent in favor of negotiation and ratification of other reciprocity treaties where treaties are the only available solution."

**SENATE JOURNAL HAS BEEN PREPARED**

Those who are not bricklayers and outside of domestic service are teamsters and laundresses, longshoremen who load and unload vessels, or section hands on the railroads. The coming of city contract work to negroes and the division of the shipyards has likewise between the races has had the effect of crowding a number of negro men out of New Orleans. As a consequence there are more than three negro women to each man, the former supporting themselves by washing and domestic labor. The census figures will probably show fewer negro men at work in New Orleans than 10 years ago, although the colored population of the city has increased.

The statistics read at negro meetings of the property accumulated by negroes in the South are utterly misleading. The negroes own less property in Louisiana than they did in slavery time; the slight increase reported by the author is due wholly to improvements in value from greater general prosperity, and it does not keep pace with the general growth of the community, nor the percentage of increase among the negroes themselves.

The proportion of taxpayers among the negroes is growing smaller, and so is the per capita wealth; and if the author's tables be examined, it will be found that the bulk of the property with which the negroes are credited is in the hands of a few of the race, who, although called negroes, are nearly white in color, and altogether white in their ideas, character, and aspirations.

One-fourth of all the assessed wealth marked "belonging to negroes" in New Orleans, belongs to a half a dozen persons who would pass for white in any part of the world save the South, who secured much of this wealth through inheritance and have added to it through their energy and diligence. And yet these millions have figured before every negro convention, and in speeches of white sympathizers, as evidence of the progress the negro has made since slavery.

In an editorial article in The Republican of November, in criticizing the study of "The Negro in Africa and in America," by James Alexander Tillinghast, you accuse him of "inherited bias against the free blacks," and ask the question:

Taking southern agriculture as a whole how was it possible for its farm values to increase a greater percentage in the two decades mentioned (1880-1900) than the farm values of the whole country. If the negro labor, upon which Southern agriculture largely depends, was all that time deteriorating in quality? Obviously there is a conflict between Mr. Tillinghast's conclusions and the broad fact of the Southern uplift in agricultural wealth.

There is no conflict between Mr. Tillinghast's contentions and the fact of Southern prosperity and development. These are due to the white man, not to the negro, to the immigration of white men from the West and to the uplifting of the poor white of the South, whose progress during these two decades has been as rapid as the decay of the negro as a laborer and a producer. These statements of Mr. Tillinghast are substantiated by the census and every other statistical report published which lets in any light on the subject and they cannot be brushed away by the general and vague statement of a North Carolina banker, as you suggest.

You very properly take agriculture as the industrial field in which the negro makes the best showing, for he has been an agriculturalist for generations. Of all the Southern crops, that in which he makes the best showing is cotton. The cotton industry is based on negro (slave) labor. The negro was believed to be the best cotton laborer in days of slavery, and the planters even pretended to find that his hand was better made to pick cotton than that of any other race. Originally the entire cotton crop was raised by negro labor; and, at the death of slavery, certainly nine-tenths of it was raised and picked by the negroes. If, however, you return to the census of 1890, statistics of agriculture, volume II, you will find that the counties producing the largest amount of cotton in the South, over 80,000 bales each, are Ellis and Williamson counties in Texas. The negro constitutes only one-tenth of their population, and produces less than one-tenth of their cotton. Of the nineteen Southern counties producing over 50,000 bales of cotton each, seventeen are overwhelmingly white, nearly all the cotton in them being raised by white labor, and only two are black—Washington county, Miss., and Orangeburg county, S. C. A comparison with former censuses will show that the cotton production is drifting away from the black belt to the white counties in nearly every Southern State. Thus in North Carolina the big cotton counties are white. In Louisiana the center of cotton production has shifted from the rich alluvial lands of the Tensas basin (where the cotton is raised by negro labor) to the central district, where the population is mainly white.

An excellent basis of comparison of the negro of slavery days and the free negro is offered in that region known as the Tensas basin of Louisiana. This is the center of cotton production in the South, and is declared by Prof. Hillard, in his special report on cotton for the census, to be the best cotton country in the world. The Tensas parishes have always led the country, both in the quality and yield of cotton per acre. Carroll parish being well in advance of any other county. The Tensas district consists of four counties, which have been unchanged. The land is as fertile as ever, yielding as much cotton per acre. It has never been overworked and there are several million acres of fertile land still uncultivated. It was subject to overflow formerly, but has for years been safe, thanks to a splendid levee system. In view of these improvements and the better and more intelligent cultivation of cotton throughout the South which has everywhere else produced such favorable results, the yield of cotton in this favored district—for it is devoted exclusively to that crop—would one would think, have materially increased during the past forty years. Yet today these parched field teams of 1860, 94,012 bales of cotton, as against 91,298 in the single white county of Ellis, Texas, stand nearly as good for the southern states, and as against 157,850 bales under state labor. There has been little change in the land, which is almost wholly negro, as follows: 1860, whites 4,714, negroes 51,518; 1880, whites 5,494, negroes 66,129. The production under slave labor was 2.8 bales per acre; today it is 4.8 bales, a loss of nearly 50 per cent. The decline in the other crop of the negro, sugar cane, has been even greater. These are no advances, save with other industries to divert the negro labor. The white population is steadily increasing, and the result will be all probability that the negroes will be driven from the fields.

The negroes, however, are not to be entirely blamed for this. They have been lessening more and more. The negroes are married with the whites, and marrying among the pure blacks, are growing darker. Some of them were wealthy in old days, nearly all had independent means. scarcely any of them have anything worth mentioning today.

During this period, as compared with even the days of slavery, the negroes have lost ground industrially. They have ceased to be carpenters, tailors, engineers, tailors, cigar-makers, shoemakers, except a few who work mainly among their own people. Their labor is lessening more and more. The negroes are married with the whites, and marrying among the pure blacks, are growing darker. Some of them were wealthy in old days, nearly all had independent means. scarcely any of them have anything worth mentioning today.

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of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share  
has been called to be due and payable December 29, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same  
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)  
per month from the date upon which  
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable  
at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building  
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.,  
May 12, 1902. 2383

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sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and  
permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sore Throat.  
Cures Sore Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.  
It is especially specific for Gout and Rheumatism.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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**RUBBER STAMPS**  
At the regular price.

# HONOLULU HEIRS WIN

**The Smith Estate  
Will Now Be  
Divided.**

The case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Cecil Brown, as administrator of the estate of David B. Smith, in which the United States Supreme Court affirmed the Hawaiian Supreme Court, was one of the most important ever tried in the local courts.

The suit was for \$25,000 insurance policy taken out in the Equitable and which the Company refused to pay to the administrator, Cecil Brown. Another action had been brought on the same policy in the United States Circuit Court of New York by other heirs of Smith, who claimed that he had owned them money borrowed in establishing a shoe store in Honolulu. A jury in the circuit court here found in favor of the administrator, and the insurance company appealed to the Supreme Court, which refused to interfere with the lower court's verdict.

In the United States Supreme Court, where the case was appealed, the errors assigned were in brief as follows: That the Judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, being the highest court of law and equity of the said Territory in which a decision could be had therein, should be reversed, first, because of the pendency of another action in the circuit court of the United States for the Southern district of New York; second, because of the exclusion as evidence, of the exemplified copy of the proceedings upon the appointment of the administrator aforesaid in the Surrogate's court of the County of New York, and because of the exclusion, as evidence, of the exemplified copy of the proceedings had in said United States Circuit Court, all of said exemplified copies having been offered in evidence for the purpose of maintaining that judgment ought not to be entered against said insurance company, because of said proceedings in New York and because Section 1, Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, providing that full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts and judicial proceedings of every other state, which clause of said Constitution was by Section 945 of the Revised Statutes made effective in the proceedings in the courts of Hawaii by virtue of said clause in said Constitution and said statute and also by virtue of the act of Congress of April 30, 1900, entitled An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.

The defendant in error in the brief filed in the United States Supreme Court claimed that the courts of the Territory had jurisdiction which could not be ousted by the proceedings of the New York court, which had not as yet even resulted in a judgment.

In the argument upon which the Supreme Court's decision refusing to take jurisdiction is undoubtedly based, the following points were set up:

### A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the *redemption* of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and abominable as the plain oil, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it.

In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders: prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists.



Despite two such blows as the defeat without consideration of the Burton amendment in the Senate and the slump in San Francisco, there has been no falling off in the interest shown in the local market for sugar shares. Not only has the week just closed been one of the most active in recent periods but as well there has been seen in the market a better feeling in certain of the shares of the list, and the outlook on the part of some of the plantations is for further advances.

The slump in San Francisco has been given some prominence, but it is regarded here as simply a brokers market from the beginning and the fact that a reaction had to be the result was foreseen and forecast in the advices from mainland brokers. This condition made the reports contained in the stock sheets of December 16th, which arrived in the last mail, of little effect and did not cause the loss of a single point in the local advance which now seems fairly on. The defeat of the Burton amendment has as well been fairly well discounted, owing to the reports of the feeling of congressmen which have been made public from time to time, and the result is that the plantation men while disappointed are in no way discouraged, but are looking to one of the best of recent years, and that they will market their crop at a higher rate. The belief is freely expressed among the sugar men that the Sierra will bring news of sales of raw sugar at four cents or above and the opinion is that this price will not be for a day only, but will rule for such time as to allow the crop to be marketed at dollars above the rate of last year. Five millions of dollars is what the optimists are figuring as added profits for the year 1903 over those of 1902.

The fact that the Burton amendment failed had more effect at the Coast than here. A pencilled statement of the action of the market there on December 18th, morning session, showed further weakness. Hawaiian Commercial fell from \$50 to \$47.50 and Makaweli was forced down below \$50. This is not regarded as at all a serious depression but on the other hand some local brokers, with Coast connections, believe that the market will emerge in even better shape, for the investors will take the stocks and there will not be the temptation for the brokers to attempt to make quotations as seems to have been the case during the recent flurry.

The prices on the local exchange have been very good. Ewa sold in the largest block and the greatest amount. The week started at \$34 and a small block went at \$24.50, but the price went back and came again, the end of the week showing a small block which netted \$24.12½. The sales were 470, \$24.12½, \$24.12½; 10 \$24.50. Walama proved the most active in advance, the week netting \$2.50 and a net \$5 jump in the bid and asked price. There was a sale of one fifteen share block at \$22.50 which was the old price, but later there was added a twenty-five share block which found ready purchase at \$25.

Olaa has now reached the last stage before entering the class of paid up plantations. The last assessment is due the coming week and the stock is just as strong as ever and fairly active at that. It is the belief that B. F. Dillingham and E. E. Paxton will return in the Sierra on the day before Christmas, and they will have good news for the friends of the plantation. One hundred shares of the paid up sold at \$12 and the same size block of the assessable at \$19. McBryde was fairly active, 200 shares being transferred at \$4.75 and eighty-four at \$4.50. The reports from this plantation have been excellent. Kihel has shown a material advance, the asked price going to \$9 and the bid to \$8, though there have been no offerings of the stock in sizeable blocks. Honouli has shown a desire to advance but there have been few offerings, the asked price is \$2.50 above the last quotation.

Inter-island Steamship Company has braced a bit, the only sale of the week being of five shares at \$5.50, but the price asked being in advance of this and the prospect being that there will be higher figures before there are lower. Five shares were sold too of C. Brewer & Company, the price being the former at \$5.50.

Bonds are not active, the only sale being of \$5,000 O. R. & L. Co. at \$104. The week's only dividend was a half per cent on the stock of this corporation.

### REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Real estate has been quiet during the week, the only reports being of the customary sales of small out-of-town lots. The demand seems to be still unsatisfied and the people are taking up these residence sites with alacrity. There is no particular portion of the city which is being favored, but the suburbs which are reached by Rapid Transit are building up rapidly.

Downtown property is at a standstill until the settlement of the question of the postoffice site. There seems to be a preponderance of opinion in favor of a site other than the present one in the event that the Government decides that the public offices shall go under one roof. The settlement of this question can but have one effect for there are dealers who are now calculating upon securing new quarters if the postoffice is removed.

The declaration of the government that the street obstructions shall be removed, followed by the cutting away of the unsightly corner of Union street and Hotel, has awakened the hope that Fort street will be cleared very soon. The cutting off of the Jordan and Odd Fellows projections would make the street a fine one.

In addition to the general appearance there will be, as one immediate result of the cutting back, a new building erected on the ground owned and occupied by the Odd Fellows. The lodges have appointed committees and as soon as settlement with the government is reached plans will be drawn for a fine three story block to cover the entire plot of ground. The site will include the front buildings and will make a solid brick frontage from the corner. The building is planned to be three stories, the ground being used for stores and the second floor for offices. This would give the entire upper floor for the lodge rooms. The lot is shallow but the building will be an ornament to the city, and with the new O'Neill building will transform the street. It is said to be the intention to put a modern front in the Jordan block, when it is cut back, so that the spring should see Fort street transformed.

L. The "faith and credit" clause of the Constitution, Section 1, Article 4, and Section 945. Revised Statutes, do not require that a court should surrender its own jurisdiction first acquired.

2. There is no Federal question involved in the case. The case required no construction of the Constitution or statutes.

3. The Federal question which plaintiff in error attempts to raise is frivolous, and cannot give the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction in this case.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record December 19, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.

T. Alana and wife—C. L. Alana. D.

Dec. 5—H. T. Hayesiden and wife to H. Waterhouse & Co., Trs., D. lot 32, Blk. B of Gr. 3499, Baseball Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000 and \$100.

Dec. 10—Star Soda Water Works, Inc., D. to T. D. Bailey, D. lot 31, Blk. 7 of H. P. 5716, lot 1000, Kealakekua Tract, Hilo, Hawa. Consideration \$1,000.

D. T. Bailey and wife to F. F. Fernandes, D. unchristened int. in lot 31, Blk. 7 of H. P. 5716, Kealakekua Tract, and unchristened int. in land, machinery, fixtures, etc., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

F. F. Fernandes to Battie H. Bailey, D. unchristened int. in lot 31, Blk. 7 of H. P. 5716, Kealakekua Tract, and unchristened int. in land, machinery, fixtures, etc., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

Battie H. Bailey to F. F. Fernandes, D. unchristened int. in lot 31, Blk. 7 of H. P. 5716, Kealakekua Tract, and unchristened int. in land, machinery, fixtures, etc., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

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## SHIPPIING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui, Kauai and Kauai ports, at 6:30 a.m.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports, at 12:30 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 12:30 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

R. S. Arango, Phillips, from Victoria and Vancouver.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Niihau, Pedersen, from Kauai ports.

Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Burris, from Hilo.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

Sunday, Dec. 21.

Am. bk. Wilcox, Macloone, 92 days from Hongkong, in ballast.

Am. bknt. Joseph L. Eviston, Raines, 46 days from Newcastle.

Am. bknt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 13 days from San Francisco, with general cargo.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Stmr. Kauai, from Hawaii ports, with cargo of sugar and cattle.

Schr. Molokai, from Hawaii ports.

## ARRIVED.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Ger. bk. Billie, Dade, 172 days from Leith.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, 23 days from Seattle.

Am. bk. Foothng Suey, Willett, 122 days from New York.

Am. schr. William Nottingham, Taylor, 68 days from Newcastle.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Ross, for the Sound, at 8:30 a.m.

Am. schr. Wm. H. Talbot, Benneche, for Victoria, at 9:30 a.m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Kilauea, at 5 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

Fr. bk. Champigny, Bogue, for San Francisco.

Schr. Ada, for Koolau ports.

Sunday, Dec. 21.

Am. bknt. Amelia, Willer, for Eureka.

Am. bknt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

## DEPARTED.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaia, Anahola, Kilihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Niihau, Pedersen, for Punaluu, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Kooian ports, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Ka Mol, at 4:30 p.m., for Kauai ports.

## DUE TODAY.

S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from the Colonies.

S. S. Nebraskan, Delano, from San Francisco.

## SAILING TODAY.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kauai ports, at noon.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco, at —.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 21, from Kauai ports—F. Gay, W. A. Kinney, A. T. R. Jackson, C. V. Sturtevant, T. R. Keyworth, Dr. Galbraith, G. Schuman, W. H. Coney, Miss A. Thronax, Miss L. Jordan, Miss Kauai, J. W. Akana, V. Ragaroni, E. A. Knudsen, W. Devereux, Mrs. Kauai, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kruse, Mrs. C. Christian, R. Puuki, J. T. Crawley, Col. Spalding, and eighty-six deck passengers.

Per stmr. Claudine, Dec. 21, from Maui ports—Miss Hadley, Miss N. Holden, Miss Hilda, Robertson, Miss McGoun, Miss Huntington, Miss C. Culbert, E. K. Bell, K. S. Gjerdrum, J. K. Josepa and wife, Master J. Kolomoku, Miss C. Benjamin, Miss L. Ah Yan, Miss L. K. Kalilikane, J. Nakalele, Mrs. R. P. Rose and four children, S. B. Harry, C. C. Henion, Capt. G. W. Murray and wife, E. B. Carley, W. S. Hardy, Mrs. G. W. Lincoln, Poepoe, C. A. Chong and wife, Hu See, Hanakoa, Ah Young, H. Williams, Mrs. Kekahuia, Chas. White, R. R. Cation, Ah Ping, You Chop Hing, John A. Boetzel, M. B. Watson.

Per stmr. Kinai, Dec. 20, from Hilo and way ports—R. J. Pratt, J. P. Simon, Jr., George Wilson, G. L. Gore and wife, Mrs. E. J. Huggins, Miss H. J. Huggins, Rev. Father Valentim, Dr. C. L. Stow, Mrs. M. F. Wakefield, Miss M. Aungst, Walter C. Wall, Mrs. N. M. Akana, Mrs. L. A. Like, Mrs. Kellipio, Mrs. H. Hoob, R. W. Madden, M. S. Azevedo, J. P. Meldeiros, C. Dusenberg, Carlton Miller, G. Kaufang and wife, H. Schinoshir, E. O. Farm and wife, H. C. Miller, Robert Hind, J. Wolf, A. A. Braymer, Mrs. J. F. McKenzie, Master M. McKenzie, Mrs. J. F. Woods, Miss Alice K. Wilson, Mrs. Henry Vida and son, A. C. Lovekin, Hals V. Emster, T. Wilcox, Alexander Colquhoun, G. Vessels, Miss L. Auld, Y. Takakawa, W. J. Ouello, C. Kaiser.

## NEXT MAIL TO THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sonoma from the Colonies for San Francisco, on Dec. 22.

## NEXT MAIL FROM THE COAST.

Per Oceanic steamship Sierra from San Francisco on Dec. 24th or R. S. Nebraska, which may arrive today.

## NEXT MAIL FROM THE ORIENT.

Per the Royal Asiatic, Mary from Subsidy, on Dec. 24.

## GRIEF AND JOY AT WILDER WHARF

## HOW NATIVES ONCE FISHED

## WHAT IT COSTS TO RESCUE SHIPS

(Continued from page 8.)  
The Wilder wharf was crowded on Saturday when the steamer Kinai arrived from Hilo and way ports. There were many there who were anxious to learn how Bishop Gulian had stood the trip from Hilo and others who were there for the purpose of quizzing Admiral Gov. Sheddick as to what gifts Hawaii had sent them.

A large number of passengers first left the steamer. The party of the main deck seemed to discharge an extra large number of deck passengers and forward could be heard the squealing of numerous pigs, the crowing of members of the fowl family, and other noises from animals that went over the side and into waiting drays to help out the Christmas larders of many Honolulu people.

On the Kinai's deck a sorrowful crowd of priests from the Catholic mission stood with a doctor around the door of the Bishop's cabin. Inside the said private was reclining in a bunk.

The men in black from the mission carried a stretcher up the gangplank.

The Bishop was carefully placed upon this. Two powerful natives carried the stretcher and its precious load carefully down the gangplank while a large number of people respectfully bared their heads.

On the steamer the Bishop had stated that all he cared for now that his end was near was to be able to reach the mission in Honolulu and spend his last days there. He bore the trip very well and although a far gone man spoke cheerfully to those who gathered at his cabin door on arrival here.

As soon as the stretcher reached the wharf a half dozen of the mission workers took charge of it and formed a sorrowful little procession which carried it up Alakea street and across to the mission.

But at the steamer all was still bustle and bustle. There were many people clamoring for a box of this and a box of that which they were sure was somewhere on board. Choice dairy products of Hawaii came tumbling out in little parcels and were eagerly secured and carried away while draymen were putting squeaking pigs in their drays.

The vessel also brought a heavy mail. If a stranger had watched the arrival and unloading of the Kinai he might almost have imagined that it was a vessel from the Coast as there were as many people around the island steamer on Saturday as are usually present to greet an over sea steamer on arrival here.

## NIBUA OFF ON SPECIAL TRIP

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company is turning out sugar fresh from its mill at a rapid rate. The steamers Kauai and Mauna Loa are unable to clear the sugar away as fast as milled so the steamer Niihau was sent to Punaluu on a special trip last night to bring away a cargo.

## GASOLINE SCHOONER MALOLO SOLD

The gasoline schooner Malolo has been purchased by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Kennedy, manager of the company, stated yesterday that the vessel would lay up here until a route for her to trade had been determined upon.

## BROUGHT CARGO OF SUGAR.

The steamer Niihau arrived from Hamanaua Saturday morning with a cargo of 6,159 bags of sugar, one twelve-ton roller and three packages of sundries.

## S.C. ALLEN DUE.

The bark S. C. Allen is expected to arrive from Seattle any time now.

## THE SCARCITY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS NEAR THE EQUATOR

The scarcity of meteorological stations near the equator gives interest to a recent report of the observations for five years of Dr. E. Goldi at Para. The mean temperature for the year is 78 degrees F., and the annual variation is extremely small—only 2.5 degrees—while the mean daily variation is 16 degrees. The mean annual rainfall is about 102 inches. A wet season occurs from January to April, with a relatively dry season—in which rain is somewhat frequent—from May to December. The rains are almost exclusively confined to thunderstorms of the afternoon and evening.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman, U. S. S. Solace, Singer, San Francisco, Dec. 18.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessell, San Francisco, Nov. 6.

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Archer, Am. bknt., Hanson, San Francisco, Dec. 5th.

Bille, Ger. bk., Dade, Leith, Dec. 22.

Foothng Suey, Am. bk., Willett, New York, Dec. 22.

Jos. L. Eviston, Am. bknt., Ramsellius, Mauna Ala, Am. bk., Smith, San Francisco, Dec. 13.

E. P. Bithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, Nov. 11.

Naamond, Am. schr., Johnson, San Francisco, Dec. 1.

C. Allen, Am. bk., Johnson, Seattle, Dec. 22.

G. Wilder, Am. bknt., Jackson, San Francisco, Dec. 21.

S. N. Castle, Am. bknt., Nilson, San Francisco, Dec. 1.

D. Carleton, Am. sp., Amesbury, Tacoma, Dec. 13.

Star of Bengal, Am. bk., Henderson, Newcastle, Dec. 17.

Wallaestown, Irl. sp., from London and Calcutta.

W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, Dec. 8.

William Nottingham, Taylor, Newcastle, Dec. 22.

Wilcott, Am. bk., Macloone, Hongkong, Dec. 21.

## MARRIED.

At Moanalua on December 18th, by the Rev. W. M. Blizard, of Central Union Church, Honolulu, Post Lieutenant in Marine Corps, eldest daughter of John Callis, manager of the Mutual Laundry.

## WHAT IT COSTS TO RESCUE SHIPS

VICTORIA (B. C.), December 10.

Captain Kelly, of the British ship Lodore, which has such a narrow escape off the Washington coast, in the latter part of October, has made a settlement with his rescuers and considers that he got off very well. The ship was in a tight place for a few hours, but it was also due to the prompt action of the skipper himself that the vessel was not lost. When he found that he was close to the breakers of Willapa bar, he wasted no time in getting his anchors out, and that was all that saved the ship from going high and dry at the time. The steam schooner Laganus was the first to go to his assistance and put a line aboard. Although the coaster did not get him into deep water the intentions of the captain of the schooner were good and he was satisfied with \$1,000 for his services. The tug Tatoosh did better. She not only got the Lodore out of her predicament and into the Columbia, but earned for the towboat company the sum of \$2,500 for a few hours' work. And Captain Kelly, too, is satisfied, for his ship was saved and the bill is not a large one, either, compared with what some vessels have had to pay under similar circumstances.

The tugs which arrive in the nick of time to save ships from going ashore often earn fully ten times the towage, as did the Tatoosh in this instance. Last winter the bark Cavour, bound to this port from Callao, was set on towards Destruction Island by a strong southeast set, which followed the abatement of a gale, and she was drifting ashore fast, when the tug Tyee hove in sight. Captain Marshall Angelo arrived alongside for the tug and the vessel came alongside.

"How much will you tow me into Victoria for?" asked the master of the Chilean bark.

"A thousand dollars," replied Captain Morrison.

"That's outrageous," said the sailing ship's master.

"All right," said the tugboatman. "Wait. I'll make it \$250 more for every ten minutes you wait."

Captain Angelo only waited ten minutes and paid \$1,250 to be towed to Victoria, but as he said: "It was better to pay the pirate than go ashore."

Facing the heavy norther which raged at San Francisco about ten days ago, a sailing ship was moored to the sea wall and fully exposed to the gale which swept over the bay. She soon began to pound against the wall and wharves, starting her rivets and working damage with every wave which thumped her against the piles. The master hurried to find a tug, and soon found one of the Black Stack towboats, whose master at once said how necessary was a towboat and he asked no less than \$5,000 to tow the vessel out into the stream. The master of the ship balked, but the tugboat captain would not lower the price. Ultimately Mr. Spreckels, the tug owner was telephoned to and the price was cut to \$2,500, which was a steep price to be moved out from the wharf, but, as Captain Marshall Angelo said, "It was better to pay the pirates than lose much more as a result of damage to the ship."

The bark S. C. Allen got into port early yesterday morning after a very stormy voyage from Seattle. During the height of the rough weather, on the night of December 2, a sailor named Delmar D. Knight, who was keeping the lookout, was washed overboard. A big wave swept over the vessel and took this man off with it. The Allen was in heavy weather for twelve days, and during that time lost a number of sails and sustained other small damage. She is discharging a cargo of 228,000 feet of lumber at the Allen & Robinson wh